The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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EVERY YEAR.

The spring has less of brightness
Every year,
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness
Every year;
Nor do summer flowers quicken,
Nor autumn fruitage thicken,
As they once did, for they sicken
Every year.

It is growing darker, colder
Every year;
As the heart and soul grow older,
Every year;
I care not now for dancing,
Or for eyes with passion glancing,
Love is less and less entrancing
Every year.

Of the loves and sorrow blended
Every year;
Of the charms of friendship ended
Every year;
Of the ties that still might bind me,
Until time to death resigned me,
My infirmities remind me
Every year.

Ah? how sad to look before us
Every year;
While the cloud grows darker o'er us
Every year.
When we see the blossoms faded,
That to bloom we might have aided,
And immortal garlands braided
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces
Every year;
As the loved leave vacant places
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,
"Every year;
You are more alone," they tell us,
"Every year;
You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year."

Yes! the shores of life are shifting
Every year,
And we are seaward drifting
Every year;
Old places, changing, fret us;
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us,
Every year,

But the truer life draws nigher
Every year;
And its morning star climbs higher
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burdens lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.

—*Keystone.*

LOANING A LOVER.

My sister Patricia was an heiress. Strange enough, for we had always been terribly poor down in Lowbridge, my widowed mother bringing up her four daughters with the greatest difficulty; but when brought up were worth looking at, I believe. Healthy habits and frugal living are apt to make good conditions, and Bess and Amy and Patricia and I were as bright and handsome girls as are not often seen.

Bess and Amy were twins, with eyes as blue as the sea near which they were born, rosy cheeks and long, light-brown curls; Patricia was a sparkling brunette, while I was a perfect blonde, with crinkled hair like molten gold. Great had been our excitement when Aunt Betty wrote from Fairhaven:

DEAR SISTER-IN-LAW:—I am going to do myself the pleasure of visiting you this Summer. I hear that brother Abel left four girls, and I want to see them. I am getting on in years, and I will make one of them an heiress.

Aunt Betty of Fairhaven was worth a hundred thousand, if she was worth a cent.

Well, in due time she came. She put up at the hotel, for our cottage at Lowbridge wasn't big enough to hold her, with her maid, coachman and carriage, but fortunately that was close by, and she spent the larger half of three days with us.

We all thought Bess would be her choice, for father had named her Elizabeth for Aunt Betty, though she was always "Bess" with us. But it was neither of the twins, and it was not I. It was Patricia.

"Where did that girl get her black hair?" Aunt Betty asked as soon as she saw her.

"I think she looks like my brother Luke, don't you?" asked my mother, with a wistful look.

"The very image of him," answered Aunt Betty, turning pale.

I divined then, as I learned afterward that Uncle Luke had been a lover of Aunt Betty's when both were young before their marriage, and the fact seemed to have a power over her.

She looked at Patricia until the girl blushed rosy red, and would have slipped out of the room, when she called to her and drawing her down upon her knees on a foot-stool before her, she put a withered hand on each of the young cheeks and said warmly:

"My dear, you shall be my heiress!"

So it was Patricia she choose to leave her money to; but we were not out in the cold, for she sent the twins, who were only sixteen, to school for two years, and invited me with Patricia to the Hermitage.

It was her home—a stately old mansion of gray stone, gloomy-looking on the outside, but luxuriously comfortable within, without being in the least modern. We had each a maid and the free use of the horse and carriage. After making this provision for our comfort, Aunt Betty excused herself from making company for us, and we were free as air to enjoy ourselves as we chose, provided we did not interfere with her nap. We chose to make a great many pleasant acquaintances, guided consciously by Aunt Betty's wisdom, and the result was that I returned to Lowbridge in the Summer engaged to Clyde Sherrington. He was wealthy, handsome, agreeable, well connected. Everybody said "Gertrude had done well for herself."

That autumn Aunt Betty died. Patricia was to come in possession of her fortune in a year, when she was twenty-one—full and undisputed possession of $100,000.

It was arranged that we were all to come to the Hermitage to live. We did so, and lived there quietly as was becoming for nearly a year, when Patricia made the acquaintance of Gage Redmond.

She met him first at a funeral—of all places!—the occasion caused by the death of our next neighbor, General DeLacy, Gage Redmond being a neighbor of his. He was well connected, but poor as a church mouse, people said; "so of course he was after Patricia's fortune," mamma said.

"Patricia is rich and beautiful. Pray don't let her marry a fortune hunter, mamma," said I, looking up from a letter I was writing to Mr. Sherrington.

"I would not if I could help it, but what authority have I, Gertrude?" said my mother. "In a few months Patricia will be in undivided possession of her fortune. We are here only by courtesy. The Hermitage is her home. I have no right to control her whatever."

"But your influence, mamma."

"Will have very little effect if she sets her heart on this Gage Redmond. Pray stop staring vacantly out of the window, Gertrude, and attend to what I say. I want assistance in this matter."

"Please excuse me; I am thinking of my own affairs, just now, mamma. They may be of no consequence to you, but my letter is a matter of some importance to me."

I did not mean to be saucy, only pettish; but mamma having had long experience with four headstrong girls, bore it with me patiently.

"Well, finish your letter, Gertrude, and then advise me."

But my train of thought was broken, and after a few moments I put my sheet in the writing desk.

"What can't be accomplished openly must be done by strategem, mamma. It is probable this Gage Redmond is after Patricia's money. She is a great prize matrimonially. Well, you say I am prettier than Patty. Suppose I play decoy?"

"What!" cried mamma.

Mr. Redmond is dark and reserved. I am fair and volatile. Don't you think he will appreciate my style of beauty if I take a little pains to make him do so?"

"But Mr. Sherrington?"

"I will tell him. He will not object."

"I think he will."

"Oh, no; he'll be interested in the good of the family. Fortunately Patty is sick with a cold, and Mr. Redmond can see but little of her till then."

Quite pleased with my scheme, I ran up-stairs to give Patricia her cough drops, sitting down at the window of her room, and bowing cordially to Mr. Redmond, whom I could see writing in his uncle's study, in the great mansion across the way. The larches hid all the house but that one window. He was there a good deal, and I reflected that Patty's blue silk curtains were more becoming to my style of beauty than hers.

"I'll bring my embroidery up and sit with you, Patty,"

"Do," she said. "I am tired of watching the evergreens swaying about the gay Spring sky."

So I filled my lap with rose-colored worsted and framed myself in the blue window drapery for Mr. Redmond's benefit. Just the colors to set off the pink and snow of my complexion. I had the satisfaction of meeting his eyes more than once when I glanced over the way.

"Seems to me you're wonderfully good-spirited, Gert," remarked Patricia languidly.

The DeLacy dinner bell rang, and Mr. Redmond disappeared.

"Well, I must take them in another direction now," I said rising. "I can't give any more time to you, sis, for I want to finish my blue silk suit before Mr. Sherrington comes. You'd better take a nap."

Patricia settled herself obediently among her cushions. Suddenly she lifted her beautiful head.

"Has Mr. Redmond called to inquire for me to-day, Gerty?"

"No, I believe not," I replied indifferently.

She showed a moment's surprise, then settled herself on her couch again and in five minutes was sleeping sweetly.

The blue silk was finished, and having laid aside my half mourning for Aunt Betty and donned it, the family pronounced the effect charming.

"Is Mr. Sherrington coming to-night, Berty?" asked mamma.

"Yes."

"I want to say to you, my dear, that on Mr. Sherrington's account I don't think you had better—" she whispered, but I interrupted her by my exit from the apartment.

The next train brought Clyde Sherrington.

"How delightful that the Spring is at hand," said he, "the sunshine growing warm, and the grass springing! I passed a bit of wood coming up from the station that is full of arbutus. We will have some delightful walks, Gerty. I am very tired of city life."

"Yes, Clyde dear; but you see I have been obliged to make a little plan which will interfere somewhat with that arrangement," I replied quickly. "I want to lend you to Patricia."

"Lend me to Patricia?"

"Yes, while I lure away a most ineligible suitor she has. Mamma and I conclude that it is the only way," I added. "Patricia has a fortune of about $100,000 you know."

"Yes."

"Well, we think that Gage Redmond is after her money. He is only a briefless lawyer. We can't afford such a match as that, and so, as I don't think I'm totally an uninteresting person, do you, Clyde? I am going to try and flirt a little with Mr. Redmond. Now you won't be a bear, and say no, will you, dear? And you'll try and help us by devoting yourself to Patricia, won't you?"

At first my companion didn't believe I was in earnest, but when convinced of my sincerity his astonishment was inexpressible. I remember he stammered out some faint objections, but I would not listen, and before retiring that night I whispered to mamma that I had made it all right with Mr. Sherrington, and she had only to observe how nicely I would manage the whole affair.

I sent Patricia off in the morning to find arbutus with Mr. Sherrington, while I waited to receive Mr. Redmond.

When he came I was in the garden, and had ordered lunch an hour earlier than usual. My pale blue silk looked beautiful on the lawn grass.

"Pray come and see my tulips, Mr. Redmond," I called as he walked up the avenue.

He came pleased enough, and as he was especially fond of flowers, I had no trouble of detaining him more than half an hour.

Then seeing him look at his watch, I observed:

"We won't wait lunch for Patricia, for Mr. Sherrington is with her. They have gone roaming off after Spring flowers, and may not be back these three hours. Come in and have a bit of salad with a cup of chocolate, Mr. Redmond. I made the chocolate myself and can recommend it."

So I kept him for another half an hour and he left pleased with his visit.

Patricia and Sherrington came back only fifteen minutes after the usual lunch hour, the former so delighted with a profusion of pink arbutus as hardly to heed when a servant informed her that Mr. Redmond had called to see her, and stayed with Miss Gertrude for lunch.

She had put the rosy clusters in her dark hair and on the bosom of her graceful gray dress, and, flushed with her long ramble, I think I never saw her look so perfectly lovely.

"He has been here. Very nice of you to keep her out of the way so long," I whispered to Clyde.

He looked at me queerly, but said nothing. I did not want him to expostulate with me, as I believed he wished to do, and so kept apart from him during the evening, leaving him to sing and play with Patricia.

He was interesting, with his very natural manner of reserved modesty. I was glad Patricia found him so. He had pale, silken hair that fell in shadowy curls over a beautiful forehead, and softly modulated tones. He contrasted nicely with her dark, spirited beauty.

"Clyde has an elder brother—Raymond—just the one for Patricia. I wonder if it cannot be brought about?"

But I soon had my hands full, for at all hours of the day and night Mr. Redmond came to the Hermitage. And it was not long before my success as decoy was patent to the most careless observer. He asked only for "Miss Gertrude."

In three weeks the crisis burst upon me. He proposed.

"I used to think Mr. Sherrington your lover," he said standing before me, the light on his frank, handsome face, "but late observations have shown me that his visits here are for your sister. Since you are free, then, will you not marry me? I can support you well, Gertrude, or I would not ask you to bind your future with mine. The death of my grandfather two years ago left me $50,000, beside some real estate. I have a pleasant home on the Hudson—retired, but elegant—where I would like to take you. What do you think Gertrude? Could you be contented to leave your friends and live at Rose Cottage with me?"

My amazement allowed me to stammer nothing intelligible. In some distant way I temporized the matter, and begged Mr. Redmond to give me some time for reflection.

He went away making an appointment for the next evening.

So thunderstruck was I by the revelation of Mr. Redmond's wealth that I wandered about the house in a dazed way, not heeding how mamma was fretting about Patricia, who had gone to ride with Mr. Sherrington.

"What is the matter, mamma! Is it going to storm?" I said at last.

"To storm? Nonsense! Where are your eyes, Gertrude? It is nearly 9 o'clock. Patricia has been gone seven hours with Mr. Sherrington, and I know something is wrong."

"What?" I demanded, rousing myself.

"I didn't know."

Nine, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock passed. No carriage—no news.

At noon the next day the buggy drove into the yard. Patricia cooly presented her husband. They had been married the evening before by our pastor at Lowbridge.

"So nice and quiet," said Patricia. "No foss, no notoriety."

She took her place cooly at the table.

"You needn't hesitate to take Gage now, Gertrude; he's dead in love with you, and as I like Clyde best, I thought I'd decide the matter without complications."

I think I was dumbfounded. But I found my tongue when Mr. Redmond came that evening, and said "yes."

I give my experience for the benefit of others. It is dangerous loaning one's lover.

THE LEGEND OF THE MOUSE TOWER.

Below Bingen the river becomes the true "castellated Rhine." Here begins the narrow gorge of the Rhine, cut through a chain of mountains running nearly at the right angles to the stream. It may be that the river burst through a great mountain wall which opposed its progress at Bingen; and it is certain that a wall of rock runs obliquely across at this place, and has been broken through artificially at what is known as the "Bingen Loch," or "Hole of Bingen." The deepest part of this channel lies under the castle of Ehrenfels, built by the Archbishop of Maintz early in the thirteenth century. It was stormed in the Thirty Years' War; but its destruction, like so much else in this country, is due to the French in 1689. It rises very picturesquely above the river, while vineyards creep up to it from below, and the folding hills make a fitting background. Archbishop Hatto's name is connected with Ehrenfels, but not more justly than with the quaint Mausethurm, or Mouse Tower, on its island in the river below. Every one visits the Mausethurm, and every one knows how the cruel Archbishop induced the famishing people of Bingen to enter a great barn:

"Then when he saw it could hold no more,
Bishop Hatto he made fast the door,
And while for mercy on Christ they call,
He set fire to the barn, and burnt them all."

So he went back to Ehrenfels "and sat down to supper merrily." But that night was his last. A vast army of rats issued from the smoking barn. The bishop, in terror, fled to his river tower. But there was no escape for him. The rats swam the river, climbed the walls, and crept by thousands in at the windows and loopholes. Then "all at once to the bishop they go."

"They have whetted their teeth against the stones,
And now they pick the bishop's bones;
They gnawed the flesh from every limb,
For they were sent to do justice on him."

There are quaint pictures in some old German books which show us the rats scaling the tower, on the top of which appears the Archbishop, with cope, mitre, and pastoral staff, whilst a couple of huge rats have made good their lodging on his shoulders. The story is "in print," and if not "in choice Italian," yet in the choicest high German. And yet, as far as Bishop Hatto is concerned, it marks but the irony of fate. He was by no means a hard hearted prelate; and the Tower, which is much later than his time was built for collecting tolls from the vessels that passed up and down the Rhine. The same story is told of other bishops and of other rats. It is widely scattered, and occurs in Switzerland, in Sweden, in Poland and elsewhere. Mr. Baring-Gould, who has collected many of these parallel stories, suggests that the myth "points to sacrifices of chieftains and princes in times of famine"—of course in heathen days—"and that the manner of offering the sacrifice was the exposure of the victim to rats."—*Picturesque Europe.*

LEISURE HOUR OCCUPATION.

The recognition has never been given by reformers to the character that is born into a man. This inborn tendency almost constitutes the man's destiny. Men who are in the best sense successful are born so to a great extent. Circumstances fashion the pattern, but cannot change the material. One person will work his way on to success over every obstacle, while his neighbor, under exactly the same conditions, apparently, will sink into pauperism. The mistake of philosophers who undertake to reform humanity on some patent plan is that they lump all mankind together as one individual, without allowing for the innate tendencies of each one, that make him different from every other.

No better evidence of this inborn difference can be adduced than the manner in which people spend their leisure hours. A large party of men in this country are clamoring for a day's labor to be reduced to six hours. What would they do with the extra time if they had it? Most of them would probably not spend it studying higher mathematics, or even playing chess. The use men make of advantages already in their possession is an unerring gauge of what they would do if the advantages were greater.

It would be interesting to trace out the history of ten young clerks or mechanics, all working together, and all similarly situated, as far as might be. In all large American cities at present most ample opportunities for culture are afforded every workingman. Excellent evening schools are provided for him. After advancing to a certain point, he may fix upon one special branch of study, and devote himself to mechanical drawing, history, architecture, chemistry, or to whatever will assist him in the future he has marked out for himself. Aside from extraordinary circumstances, that future depends on his own will—the will that is born in him.

If he does not wish to attend school, there are the magnificent public libraries in every city freely open to him. The choicest literature of the ages is stored up waiting for him. In some cities public instruction in music and elocution is given free. He has only to use the means placed before him with a royal generosity to stand in time the equal of any man in refinement and general culture. Scientific and other lectures, if not already given free, can be arranged for by payment of a trifle on the part of him and his fellow-workmen.

The free strength and common sense which ought to come to him from labor will, in most cases, give him a positive advantage over the idle rich man. In practical life this is absolutely true. The most wonderful and useful inventions known to civilization have been made by mechanics who spent their time out of working hours in study. It was so with the invention of the locomotive, the machine for cotton spinning and the sewing machine. It is the same with the marvelous creations of Thomas Edison.

Any other mechanic who had it born in him to make the most of his powers could have achieved as much success in his way as the inventors of these machines. Of ten seemingly average young men, the chances are that no more than one will rise to his best. He will spend his evenings in developing his mental powers, saving what he can from his earnings for that. The other nine will pass the hours from 7 P. M. till bedtime—very late bedtime at that—in roaming the streets, now and then dodging into places where they would be much ashamed if either their employers or their mothers were to see them. For the precious privilege of going to work next morning with a stupid head, a disordered stomach and nerveless hands, the nine give in exchange one-sixth of their time and all their spare earnings. They call it "seeing the sights." They are proud of their record, as young men who know the world, whether they have sense enough to know when they are made the tools of plausible swindlers and designing political knaves or not. "Seeing the sights" is doubtless a very important part of a young man's education, even though after a time it causes him to lose his clear, fine intellectual powers, and sink into either a stupid dolt or a confirmed drunkard.

The most melancholy feature of this course of degeneration is that a majority of those who follow it are purely American young men. In the evening public schools numbers of grown men will be found, some of them even fifty years old, but in every case they are foreigners, Germans or Irish. Your lordly American despises the advantages which have been made too cheap for him. He will carouse till midnight or after, and wreck all that is best and brightest in his life, but to all persuasions to induce him to a course of self-improvement, he will answer that he will never come down to study like a schoolboy. That would be acknowledging that he did not know everything already, and what true American would do that?

Meantime the tenth man labors towards his aim of securing first pecuniary comfort and next intelligence. Gradually there opens up to him a line of work in which he develops particular excellence. From that time his future is secure. He may not achieve any great distinction, but he does achieve all that a moderate ambition could ask, and takes his place as a man of mark and influence. Of the other nine, perhaps two or three become tramps and castaways; the rest sink for life into the countless army of dull, drifting, shifting poor people, who never own the roof over their heads, who nurse a grievance against all the world, and declare they "never had no luck." An impressive instance comes to mind at this point. A few years ago five young mechanics began their career together in this city. Four of them laughed at the fifth for being a chicken-hearted fellow, who was too stingy to have any fun. To the outward observer he really seemed the dullest, feeblest of the five. But by some mysterious law he had been born with that pluck in him which the rest did not have. He went to school at night, and commenced to study books connected with his trade, beginning at the foundation. Life was not easy to him, and indeed it never has been, but the young fellow's rough road led him to such a goal that even by the time he reaches middle age he will be a man of wealth and culture. By a strange fatality every one of the other four went to the dogs. There was somewhere in them a fatal weakness which yielded to temptation when it came.

Americans spend much of their spare time in a most unprofitable manner. Even if too wearied for study, the workingman might choose recreations which are restful instead of exhaustive, and refining instead of coarsening. Reading, music and entertaining games are always within his reach, and they will not make a milksop of him either, unless to be rude, ignorant and dissipated is the only way to be manly. Perhaps it is. A slight knowledge of science, history and politics, as obtained from lively and popular evening lectures, would not be fatiguing to the mind of the American citizen, neither would it be degrading to his manhood to try to get such information. Bright young men, for a trifle of the money it now costs them to "see the sights" might form reading clubs, debating societies and literary associations, which would be a perpetual delight and pride to them. Churches might do much more than they have done in this direction. It would hurt neither the dignity nor divinity of a meeting house to be thrown open for secular purposes occasionally. It is true that the great majority of mankind are neither very wise nor very strong-willed, but still the world somehow grows slowly better and more civilized. A proportion of mankind inevitably break away and go the bad, but strong and united influences for good can make the proportion smaller from age to age.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE DOLLAR HISTORICALLY,

The word "dollar" is derived from the German word *thaler*, literally *valleyer* meaning a valley, and was so-called because the first thalers were coined in a little mining town in a valley of Bohemia, in the year 1518, by one of the Counts of Schlick, under the right of mintage conferred by the Emperor Sigismund, in 1437. They were silver pieces of one ounce in weight, and were uniform in weight and fineness. They soon became synonyms for honest coins of full weight and value, although the weight was changed by other coiners. From this term came the low German *dahler*, the Italian tollero, and finally, the well-known "dollar." This word was found in Britain already in use when the idea of the proper name for honest coins crept into that country, being derived from the Gælic dol (a valley) and ard (a hill), together signifying a valley shut in by hills, precisely the same, in signification, as the Schlicten thaler of Germany.

It is claimed, however, by some German scholars, that the term was derived from the word "talent," which in the Middle Ages designated a pound of gold, but the former origin is doubtless the correct one. In 1519, one year after the coinage of the Schlicten thaler, Charles V., King of Spain, became also Emperor of Germany, and he adopted a new coat of arms, in which those of Spain were united with those of Germany, and the coinage of Spain was stamped with this new device, giving rise later to the name "piliar dollars." These dollars were from the mint of Seville, and Sir Isaac Newton, assayer to the British mint, set them down at the exact value of fifty-four pence. Thus, that which was known in England as a dollar, and is our dollar of exchange, is the adaptation of an idea of German origin to a Gælic word and a Spanish coin.

It will be seen from the above, that the word "dollar" is not of American origin, nor of American limitation, and only interesting in the fact that it was adopted as the name of the monetary unit of the United States, first by the Congress of Confederation of American States, in 1786, when its weight was fixed at 375.64 grains of pure silver, intended to be equivalent to the fifty four pence dollar of Newton, and later, in 1792, when Congress established a National mint, and ordered "dollars or units" to be coined, each of the value of the Spanish milled or "pillar dollar," and to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, 51¾ pence sterling. In February, 1873, Congress changed the unit of value from a silver to a gold dollar of 25.8 grains of standard gold. Under the Act of 1878, the coinage of the silver dollar has been restored as a standard dollar.

NATURAL HISTORY.

IN SMALL CHUNKS, FOR SMALL PEOPLE.

"What is this?"

"This is a cat. Do you see the beautiful curve to his back? If you continue to be a good boy you shall some day have a thousand cats."

"Are cats a useful animal?"

"Yes, very. If it wasn't for the cat every house would be overrun with canary birds."

"Are cats very brave?"

"Yes. They'll hang around a corner for four hours to get their claws into a poor little mouse, not one-fortieth part their size."

"What food do cats prefer?"

"A $20 mocking bird is their first choice. If the family are not able to keep a mocking-bird the cat must put up with an oriole or a German canary. It is only when suffering for food that a cat will accept of a sirloin steak."

"Cats can't sing, can they?"

"No, but, bless 'em! they keep trying to learn how! They have got so they can sound the first four notes on the scale, and they are determined to get the rest."

"What time do they sing the sweetest?"

"At night, between the hours of 11 p. m., and 4 a. m. You have probably read items about bold, bad men flinging boot-jacks, sticks of wood and other missiles at singing cats. Don't ever associate with such people. Cats have as much right in America as anybody else, and it is only the meanest kind of folks who will try to keep 'em from rising up in the world."

"How long do cats live?"

"Nobody knows, as no cat ever had a fair show to see how many years he could put in. After he has hung around one neighborhood for fifteen or twenty years some one murders him in cold blood."

"Does the fur of the cat contain electricity?"

"Yes, and it is a great wonder why some of these scientific men did not make use of the fact in searching for the clue to the telephone. There isn't much doubt that the day will yet come when a cat in Detroit, connected by a clothes-line with one in Chicago, will form a perfect telegraph line."

"Do cats suck children's breath?"

"They do. Mothers should let their children eat onions as a preventive.—Plug tobacco will answer the same purpose."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE MICROSCOPE AS A DETECTIVE.

Some years since it was discovered by the authorities of a railway in Germany that a barrel which, on being despatched from a certain station, contained silver coin had, during the journey to its destination, been emptied of its contents and been filled with sand. For some time no clue to the perpetrator of the robbery could be discovered; but at length a learned professor, having been consulted on the subject, called in the aid of the microscope. And this was how the thief was found out. The professor knowing that even though in the very minutest degree there was a distinctive difference in the sand found near the various stations along the railway line, sent for a sample of it from each of the places through which the train containing the silver coin had passed. With the microscope he carefully examined the sample, compared it with the sand found in the barrel, and thus identified the station from which the latter had been procured. Having, in this ingenious manner, found out the station he wanted, little difficulty remained—for the railway servants employed at it, by one of whom the robbery had been committed, were so few in number that the culprit was readily detected.

REST FOR THE MIND.

When the daily occupation is monotonous and unengrossing, a full supply of excitement for the leisure hours may be desirable, but where the mental powers have been taxed to their utmost through the hours of labor, it is absolutely necessary to health and happiness that they be entirely released for at least a portion of the time that is left. It is not enough that the usual amount of time be spent in the absolute rest of sleep, if every waking hour be filled to the brim with eager, serious occupation. It is not enough that certain hours be secured free from absolute work, if they are still permeated with energetic thought, intense feeling, or exciting pleasures. The mind needs rest from effort in its waking hours—a time when it may rightly lay aside its activity, and enjoy being acted upon by calm and gentle influences.

REPUTATION AND CHARACTER

are two things which must never be confounded. The one is external, the other is internal. The one is determined by what other people say of us; the other is our inmost and real self. The one may vary with the caprices of the people, the other remains unaffected by the breath of applause, or the mask of hypocrisy. Sometimes a man, from certain circumstances, may have a very good reputation, though his character may be radically bad; and there have been cases in which the noblest men in point of character have been, just because they were acting out their principles, of very poor reputation.

—A heated lover wrote a letter of the same to his inamorata last week, beginning, "Sweatest." She will be a sister to him hereafter—nothing more.

Varieties.

Proud hearts and lofty mountains are always barren.

Innocence is like incense from heaven. It is a full-blown flower among thorns and brambles; it is the lily of the valley, which refreshes and gladdens the sight.

—Some rash fellow says that the giving of the ballot to women would not amount to much, for none of them would admit that they were old enough to vote until they were too old to take any interest in politics.

—A swarm of bees took possession of the chimney of a Middlefield (Conn.) Methodist Church during the summer, and when a fire was kindled in the stove on a recent Sunday, the floor of the church basement literally flowed with honey.

—A Frenchman, eight days after marriage, and while on his wedding trip, receives a telegram announcing the death of his mother-in-law. He returns immediately and with touching sincerity writes her epitaph: "To the best of mothers-in-law."

—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has a fleet comprising fourteen iron steamers, which this year have made 546 voyages, running 483,236 miles and carrying 602,496 tons of coal. Since 1869 the fleet has run 2,000,000 miles and delivered 2,099,036 tons of coal.

—In 1872, according to the *Railroad Gazette*, a greater number of miles of new road was laid than in any other year before or since, namely, 4,623 miles. Since 1872 new track has been laid as follows: 1873, 2,507 miles; 1874, 1,925; 1875, 746; 1876, 1,556; 1877, 1,223; 1878, 1,273.

—The first telegraph wires were posted between Washington and Baltimore in 1847, and the first message transmitted was, "What hath God wrought?" A young lady of Hartford, Conn., having sent the message, the Governor of that State had it engraved in letters of gold and placed in the rooms of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

—The English propose to have a great agricultural fair in 1879, at an expense of $250,000. It is said that agriculture is declining in Great Britain. The number of cattle, the wheat acreage and other crops are decreasing, and very nearly one-half the population of the United Kingdom is now dependent for sustenance on imported food. The people hope that an exhibition as proposed will help to revive a drooping business.

—King Kamehameha, the founder of the present government of the Sandwich Islands, is to be honored with a bronze statue, designed by Mr. T. R. Gould, of Boston. It is to be erected at an expense of $10,000, and will furthermore, commemorate the centennial anniversary of the discovery of the Islands, by Captain Cook. Mr. Walter M. Gibson, a member of the Hawaiian Parliament, has the matter in charge.

—Vassar College has received two Japanese girls—Miss Stemutz Yamakawa and Miss Shige Nagai—who came to this country about six years ago. Miss Yamakawa has been in the family of Rev. Leonard Bacon, at New Haven, and Miss Nagai in the family of the late Rev. John S. C. Abbott, at Fair Haven. They are supported by the Japanese Government, and are expected to become teachers in the Imperial Normal School at Tokio. They have been much esteemed and beloved in the families and schools where they have been instructed.

—Preparations are being made in Maine to put in lumbering crews on the upper Kennebec and Moose rivers. It is doubtful whether the cut will be as large as last winter's, but it is too early yet to determine the amount of business to be done. There are signs of activity on the Penobscot water, and many are preparing for the winter's campaign in the forest. Lumber rules very low; the demand for lumber and the foreign demand for deals have greatly fallen off, but the supply of logs in the booms is not large, and there must necessarily be enough cutting to keep the mills running, as they cannot stop without great sacrifices.

—Young men contemplating marriage have so frequently called upon us to advise them in the manner of popping the all-important question that we have concluded to give our opinion once for all. Never propose to a young lady after a hearty meal,—the blood is needed to aid digestion, and her imagination is chilled. Nor should it come just before a meal, for the longing of an importuned system conduce to anxiety and irritability, and the shock may prove hazardous. It would be better to select the evening, and invite her to some entertainment which you know she wants to attend, and then propose to her just as she is ready to start. This will be greatly to your advantage, for she will see that a rejection will upset an evening's entertainment.

—A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that pauperism is increasing and crime diminishing in England. There are one and a half per cent. more paupers in the country now than there were last year, an increase wholly due to the depression of trade, as it is confined entirely to the north, the metropolis showing a decrease. In Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Southampton and Berks counties pauperism has declined three per cent. during the past twelve months, but Chester and Lancashire show an increase of 9 per cent., Yorkshire of 6½ per cent., the northern district 5½ and Wales 4. In regard to crime, it is shown that there were fewer sentences for penal servitude recorded than in any year on record, except 1873, and there were only 22 executions and 11 life sentences. In 1833, 931 persons were sentenced to death, though only 33 were executed, and 783 persons were transported for life.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—A synopsis of this document came to hand Wednesday morning, too late for this issue. We see nothing of pressing importance in it, and will attend to it next week.

Allusion is made to the alleged intimidation of colored voters in the recent election. The Message informs us that while the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling, tendencies are in that direction, with increasing force. Resumption of specie payments it is believed will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity.

The President concurs in the recommendations of the Secretaries of War and of the Interior, that Congress provide for the organization of a corps of mounted Indian auxiliaries, to be under the control of the army and to be used to keep unruly Indians in their reservations or repress disturbances, &c.

YEATES AND MARTIN.—The Board of State Canvassers had a final meeting, and after a full hearing of the case decided that Yeates received 12,084, Martin, 12,135, giving the latter 51 majority.

DEATH OF HON. B. F. MOORE.—The death of this venerable gentleman and able lawyer, occurred at his residence in Raleigh, on November 27th. It had been for a long time expected. he having been sinking for some time.

DEATH OF MAJ. GALES.—Maj. Seaton Gales died in Washington, on the 27th of November. The deceased was a gentleman of rare personal qualities and of unsurpassed ability and gracefulness as a writer and spenker.

THE Washington *National Republican* publishes the following concerning the Collector's office and Dr. Wheeler:

"For some months past an effort has been made to have Dr. Wheeler, Collector of Internal Revenue in the 5th N. C. District removed. Charges have been made against him, which on investigation appear to be unfounded and malicious. The only result of the fight seems to be that the Collector's office will be removed back to Greensboro and the branch office at Reidsville discontinued."

APPOINTMENTS.—The appointments of M. E. Church will be published in full next week. We have only room for the following this week:

GREENSBORO DIST.—M L Wood, P E.
Greensboro—D R Bruton.
North Guilford—A D Betts.
South Guilford—J R Scroggs.
Asheboro—A P Tyler.
Randolph—C H Phillips; I F Keerans, sup.
Thomasville, High Point and Trinity—C C Dodson.
Lexington Station—T S Campbell.
Davidson—M C Thomas.
Winston—P J. Carraway.
Forsyth—M J Hunt.
Stokes—T H Pegram.
Madison—J W Lewis.
Wentworth—V A Sharp.
Trinity College—B Craven, President.
Agent for Trinity College—N M Jurney.
Davie County—W C Wilson. Mocksville, T A Boone.
Yadkinville—L D Peeler.
Surry—W L Creesy.
Pilot Mountain—S H Helsabeck.

Hog Disease.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Quite recently I had a conversation with one of my brethren concerning the present epidemic prevailing amongst the hogs and proving fatal in nearly every case. He stated that some years ago he had two hogs that were sick, with symptoms the same as the present disease; one of them would eat while the other would not. They both died the same day.—He then opened them and found them nearly filled with worms; those in the more hearty of the two were in the bowels, while in the other they were in the stomach.

He (is an experienced man and says: "No one need lose a hog from hog cholera. His theory is that worms, when abundant in the bowels and stomach are the sole cause of this peculiar disease. He recommends a free use of ashes as a general rule: for instance, take the ashes from the fire-place and the stove in the slop-bucket and never rinse the bucket afterward. The same person also stated that a short time since he had several sick hogs and he took kerosine oil and turpentine, and after mixing with meal put into the trough; they ate it with some reluctance, but in a few days worms eight inches long came from them and they got entirely well. As little expense is necessary there will be no harm in trying the remedy.

I have given you the preventive and if you see fit you may print.

Respectfully, J. B. LINEBACK.
Friedberg, December 2d, 1878.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. H. CRAWFORD.—Capt. W. H. Crawford, of Salisbury, breathed his last yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. Capt. Crawford was well-known in this section of the State, having several times appeared in public life, as a member of both houses of the State Legislature. He was a generous, open-hearted man, and was very popular among the people with whom he lived. He was about 46 years of age. *Observer.*

Miss Cora Conrad, of Forsyth county, had on exhibition at the Fair a specimen book of fruits raised by her father, Mr. A. E. Conrad, all drawn and painted by herself. The pictures of apples, peaches, &c, are elegant and true to nature, and as fine as any we ever saw from the Northern nurseries. Miss Conrad certainly has superior talents as a painter.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Be wise in time and procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which always cures Coughs and Colds, and prevents consumption. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Appointments of the N. C. Conference Protestant Methodist Church.

J H Page, President, to travel only as executive duties require.
Albemarle Circuit—J Y Pegram.
Tar River Circuit—To be supplied.
Roanoke Circuit—J H Gilbreath.
Halifax Circuit—J H Page.
Littleton Circuit—D A Fishel,
Granville Circuit—T J Ogburn.
North Granville Circuit—Z T Harrison, A C Harris, supernumerary assistant.
Greenville Circuit—To be supplied.
Lagrange Mission—J G Whitfield.
Conference Evangelist—W H Wills.
Loaned to Winston Mission—R H Wills.
In hands of President—John Paris.
Without appointment at their request—G E Hunt, G A T Whitaker.
On the unstationed list at his request—J Goodrich.

APPOINTMENTS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

President—A M Lowe.
Orange Circuit—T F M'Culloch.
Alamance Circuit—W W Amiok.
Greensboro Circuit—J R Ball.
Randolph Circuit—W C Kennett,
Cedar Falls Circuit—H Lewellen.
Asheboro Circuit—J W Heath.
Davidson Circuit—A J Laughlin.
Carraway Circuit—W C Hammer.
Guilford Circuit—D A Highfill.
Haw River Circuit—C A Pickens.
Winston Circuit—T T Free.
Mocksville Circuit—To be supplied.
Forsyth Circuit—A W Lineberry.
Surry Circuit—To be supplied.
Monroe Circuit—To be supplied.
Stanly Circuit—To be supplied.
Mecklenburg Circuit—R R Hamner.
Catawba Circuit—To be supplied.
Buncombe Circuit—To be supplied.
Winston Mission—R H Wills, (loaned by the North Conference.)
Rowan Mission—H W Peeples.
Conference Evangelist—A Gray.
President Yadkin College—S Simpson.
Editor Central Protestant—J L Michaux.
Left without appointments by their request—C F Harris, Jos S Dunn, R R Michaux.
In the hands of the President—G W Bowman, F M Totten, J L Swaim.
Transferred to the Unstationed List—Z C Lineberry
Superanuated—James Deanes.

FLAT ROCK, Nov. 30, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In 1869 I commenced teaching school, and since then I have had several hundred children under my tuition. These are scattered about in many parts of the country,—some in Missouri, Iowa, Ohio and elsewhere. I can count up perhaps 50 or more who are married and settled in life. The strangest thing to me is (so far as I can learn) there are only two of my pupils dead. Geo. A. Harmon, a stout, intelligent young man who came to me in 1849–70 died with the fever in 1872 aged about 21 years. A few weeks ago Willie, the bright and obedient little son of Franklin Swaim, fell victim to the diphtheria.

On the 18th of November I commenced teaching at Flat Rock, in South Fork Township. I have taught two weeks and the average attendance has been 35 so far, and there are many more intending to come. I have already concluded that it is fashion in this neighborhood for every married man to have more or less children. Notwithstanding the great number of children they have not been neglected. They have been taught manners, for I never met a politer set of scholars. They have been sent to school, for they are tolerably well advanced. They are well clothed. The girls have been taught house-keeping, for they hardly wait till play time to get to sweep the school-house. Taking everything into consideration, I believe the children are well raised, and that this is a first-class neighborhood in every respect. There are some very nice farmers around Flat Rock. They raise a great deal of corn, and as a natural consequence they have good hogs. Traugott Spaugh slaughtered four that weighed together over 1200 pounds.

Hogs are dying with cholera in some parts of this neighborhood. We learn that John Burk lost several, besides others we hear of.

There have been a few horses died from some cause around here. Among some of the losers were Ambrose Sides, Jesse Hartman, and (if we mistake not) Jacob Fisher.

Mrs. Ransom Sink found rather a curiosity a few days ago—a hen egg with three yolks. The people in this district live well. I am boarding with Ransom Sink, and he feeds me well.

H. L. BECKERDITE.

WHAT OUR FARMERS ARE DOING.—According to the statistics of the National Bureau, North Carolina, during the twelve months preceding January 1st, 1878, increased her wheat products half a million of bushels, adding exactly one bushel per acre to the average yield of the State, and 60,000 acres to the wheat acreage of the State. The increased value of the crop for the year was $800,000. Oats fell off 5,000 acres in area, and 8 cents in average price, yet by increasing the yield 2 bushels per acre, adding 450,000 bushels to the product for the State, the total value was increased about $95,000. Corn fell off 200,000 bushels, notwithstanding an increased acreage of 56,600 acres, and lost in value $550,000. Rye increased its yield 85,000 bushels, but fell off 25 cents in price, losing $74,000 in value. Hay increased 10,000 tons, but having decresed in price more than $4 per ton fell off in total value $54,000. Irish potatoes increased 3,000 bushels, and 14 cents in price, gaining $121,000 in total value. North Carolina also fell off 25,000 acreage in cotton; whereas Mississippi increased hers 70,000.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Prof. Hyams of Statesville, the recent discoverer of the very rare plant called Thortin Galicerfolia, says that in his trips through the mountains of Western North Carolina he has found several hundred plants not accredited to North Carolina by any of the standard Botanical works. He wonders that such eminent botanists as Curtis, Darby, Porcher and Capman should have overlooked them. He believes that the Flora of the State embraces many other valuable plants anknown by any of the writers on Southern botany. "The true flora of the State will not be known until the State takes some action in the matter to procure the treasures. Of course it will take several years to complete such a list, but it will prove invaluable; even at considerable cost, it should be complete. The plants of the East, West, North and South can be found in North Carolina."

"VEGETINE,"

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read his Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall, I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last Spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.

ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct. 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long-standing. Vegetine is sold by all Druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots* and *Herbs.*

"VEGETINE" says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to every body.

Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

FINALLY DECIDED.—A telegram was received in Fayetteville giving information of the final decision by the High Court of Appeals at Albany, New York, in the suit of the Western Railroad vs. L. P. Bayne & Co., in favor of the Western Railroad Company, (known as the Coalfield Road, from Fayetteville, West,) whereby $425,000 of the Mortgage Bonds issued by the Andrew Jackson Jones administration, in 1868, and all the other claims set up by Bayne & Co., have been declared fraudulent, and the Company finally relieved of all its complications. This suit has been decided in favor of the Company in the Superior Court and Supreme Courts of New York and now finally affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Thus have the President and Directors of the Company fought eight long years at a cost of over $15,000, and at any amount of personal liability for prosecuting bonds and advances to save the State and stockholders.—*Fayetteville Gazette.*

In a nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Ag'ts wanted. So. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn

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HOLIDAYS!

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The TOYS have been selected with great care, and of the latest designs, and being amusing and instructive, are just what you want to gladden the hearts of the little ones.

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Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

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O N T

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded at Paris for SPOOL Cotton.

they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

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The Best Family Newspaper,

Publishes both the religious and secular news that is desired in any family, while all that is likely to do harm is shut out. It devotes four pages to religious news, and four to secular.

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by Mrs. CHARLES, author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family."

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North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Nov. 10, 1878.	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily.	No. 8. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 45 a m	6 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	5 54 a m	9 10 p m	.....
" High Point	7 37 a m	10 39 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 11 a m	11 16 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	4 10 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 34 a m	.....	6 33 p m
" Durham	11 14 a m	.....	10 05 p m
" Raleigh	12 30 p m	.....	1 00 a m
Leave "	3 00 p m	5 30 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 25 p m	9 30 a m	.....

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Nov. 10, 1878.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 7. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	9 50 a m	5 55 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	9 35 p m	.....
Leave "	3 50 p m	.....	5 50 a m
Arrive Durham	5 09 p m	.....	8 27 a m
" Hillsboro	5 50 p m	.....	10 13 a m
" Greensboro	8 12 p m	.....	3 30 p m
Leave "	8 28 p m	6 47 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 09 p m	7 45 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 28 p m	9 02 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 25 a m	10 50 a m	.....

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and South-West; at Air Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. for all points South and Southeast.

No. 3—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. Daily except Sunday. At Air Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. R. R. for all points South and South west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	10 50 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 45 a m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	6 25 a m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 45 a m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Savannah via Richmond, Charlotte and Augusta.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

Floral Autograph Album.

A new and beautiful album, richly illustrated with choice Wreaths and Bouquets of Flowers. The most elegant Birthday Present ever offered at

BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

WANTED!

A BLACKSMITH, immediately. Apply to the undersigned. W. F. SWAIM.
Farmington, Davie co., N. C. tf. Oct. 3.

SEMPER PARATUS.
PATTERSON & CO.
OF SALEM,

KEEP IN STOCK AND OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, A

Fine & Varied Assortment of Dress Goods,

BLEACHED MUSLINS, Choice Styles New FALL PRINTS, NOTIONS, and FANCY GOODS, including Hosiery, Buttons, Threads, Gloves, Toilet Soaps, &c. Looking Glasses of different sizes, Umbrellas at all prices. Choice COFFEES and SUGARS.

OIL CLOTHS, Floor and Table, Daily expected, A fine lot of LADIES' VEILS. Gentlemen's Saxony and Nutria HATS. TOILET and LAUNDRY SOAPS.

A. T. Stewart & Co's Superior CASHMERES and ALPACAS. Our Agency for CARPETS continues, and we can offer all styles at from 10 to 15 percent less than last winter' sprices. Goods delivered promptly in Winston and Salem, and mailable packages sent to the country, free of charge,

AUGUST 8th, 1878.

HINSHAW & CO., AGENTS,

OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE.
WINSTON, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, FERTILIZERS & DRIED FRUITS.

RECEIVE NEW GOODS NEARLY EVERY DAY, AND ALL THEIR ROOMS are kept filled with well selected Goods which they sell at **BOTTOM PRICES.** They invite their customers and public generally, to call and examine for themselves

They have a
MOST VARIED AND COMPLETE STOCK,
and one of
THE LARGEST IN TOWN,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
500 PIECES PRINTS, ASSORTED;
Best Stock of Black Alpacas in Winston;

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, DRILLING, LINSEYS, WORSTED S DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERS, ERIES' JEANS, CLOTHS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTINETTS, SKIRTS, GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR and BLANKETS. A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS, MEN'S GLOVES, HATS, HARDWARE, NAILS, WHITE LEAD, (cheap) OILS, VARNISHES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AXES, ROPE, GLASS, PUTTY, WOODENWARE, DRUGS, CANNED GOODS, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND COMMON SYRUP, MEAT, LARD, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c. 500 SACKS COARSE AND FINE SALT. 2,000 POUNDS OF SOLE LEATHER. 2,000 PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY GRADE. CALL AND SEE THEM.

We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of all grades of other shoes.

DRIED FRUITS AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

Our facilities for handling Goods and Produce are not surpassed by any house, here or elsewhere, in this country, and we at all time pay full market price for all saleable produce. All our prices are based on Cash.—We do this believing it to be the fairest way for both seller and buyer.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S
"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT.

Is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 300 farmers in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground PLASTER and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS,

and are from the well known Seedsmen of Richmond, Va., Allison & Addison. We now have in stock both at wholesale and retail, in any quantities, Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seed, Herd's Grass Seed, Timothy Seed, Blue Grass Seed, German Millet Seed, and other varieties of Seeds.

ISAAC H. NELSON, of Stokes County,
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth County,
JOHN W. MILLER, of Davidson County,

are with us and invite their friends to come and see them. They offer to the trade inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Respectfully,

HINSHAW & CO., Agents.

Winston, Aug. 8th, 1878.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Z. G. HEGE, OF SALEM, N. C. | M. B. BITTING, OF BETHLEHEM, PA.

SIEWERS'
OLD FURNITURE & COFFIN SHOP AGAIN OPENED.

THE WINSTON FURNITURE AND COFFIN COMPANY have rented J. D. SIEWERS' CABINET SHOP and all the machinery, where they intend to keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of FURNITURE and COFFINS. They have the most competent mechanics in their employment, and are able to do any kind of jobs ordered from them.

All kinds of REPAIRING, UPHOLSTERING, SAW FILING, &c., done in the most thorough and skillful manner.

Z. G. Hege will be glad to see all his old friends, in town and country, at any time.

A full supply of COFFINS, all sizes, always on hand.

Call at the Shop opposite Piedmont Warehouse, Winston, N. C., and at J. D. Siewers' Old Stand, Salem, N. C. Address,

WINSTON FURNITURE & COFFIN CO.
Winston and Salem, Sept. 5, 1878. 1y.

Dr. V. O. Thompson,
Druggist & Pharmaceutist,
Winston, N. C.

HAS THE **Oldest and Largest Drug House** in Winston. He is constantly increasing and improving his stock.

Goods are sold as cheap as any reliable house can sell.

Particular attention paid to compounding medicines.

Call on us before purchasing.

PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS
A SPECIALTY.
November 29, 1877. 12 mos.

CARPETS, CARPETS,
CARPETS.

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and better assortment of Carpets to select from has ever been kept in the place before. *T want is now fully supplied.* We have secure the exclusive use of

Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the CARPET EXHIBITOR, we show from a Sample just how the Carpet looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLESALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the *Largest Houses* in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale house,

We keep samples of all

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.

which *are not kept in stock* outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now *become popular,* and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for *cash* as you can buy for *cash* in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A CARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measure of your room and we guarantee to suit you

Please call and see us, whether you wis to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

PATTERSON & CO.,
CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45. p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LITTLE or no freight on the Railroad at present.

Prof. AGATHE and family have rooms in the Academy building.

IT only costs from $300 to $500 per annum to rent a store in Winston.

MCIVER BROTHERS have the contract for building B. F. Crosland's new dwelling.

THE Salem Pottery manufactures 250,000 smoke pipes annually.

THE new county officers entered upon their duties Monday.

A Colt, seven months old, for sale. Enquire at this office.

THE Sheriff closed his tax collecting round at Winston, Tuesday.

THE Literary Society's Hall has now a very excellent chandelier.

GET one of the old reliable Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac. 1879 will soon be here.

OUR Silver Cornets have not enlivened the towns for some time. Come out boys, and let's hear from you.

FOR the past year, from Dec. 1st, 1877, to Dec. 1st, 1878, 152 marriage licenses were issued by the Register of Deeds.

THE young ladies of the Academy enjoyed a ride in the band chariot on the afternoon of thanksgiving day.

THE auction sale of general merchandise at J. L. Fulkerson's store occupied several days.

STOKES COUNTY has jailed seven prisoners for the winter and more expected.

Miss L. PAINTER held religious service at Mt. Tabor, Sunday evening. The weather was bad and few were out.

WE have entered upon the Advent season, and soon the joyous Christmas time will be here.

REUBEN CHITTY has charge of the pumping apparatus of the Water Supply Company.

THE County Commissioners occupied Tuesday squaring accounts with the old county officers.

Mr. Gruber will give a concert at Tise's Hall, Thursday evening, for benefit of the Episcopal Chapel.

JOHN WIMMER, jr., has received the appointment of Express messenger on the Salem branch Railroad. Mr. Hockady has returned to duty in Raleigh.

E. C. CLINARD was the recipient last Wednesday of a handsome gold watch, as a 21st birthday present, from his employees, Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton.

BLACKING.—Capt. Reich trots out some extra fine blacking, of his own manufacture. A first-rate article. We have tried a box.

INDIAN SUMMER of 1878 is past and gone. The mild and genial weather recently is said to have been the season.

AMONG the Thanksgiving exhibit in the Moravian Church, was a huge turnip, grown by Dr. Shaffner, weighing eleven pounds.

CHANGED AGAIN.—Each week of late we note a change of schedule. The train now departs at near 6 p. m., returning 10 minutes past eleven.

MAY RECOVER.—The Danbury *Reporter* says, Joel Fulton, who was shot by George Hairston, will probably recover from his wounds.

"LIFT up your heads, Oh, ye Gates," and "Hossannah," were the anthems rendered in the Moravian Church Sunday as observance of the first Sabbath in Advent.

A big rabbit hunt was participated in by a number of the Brondbay hunters one day last week. Joe and Sandy were along and are jubilant over the bagging of 30 odd.

F. W. MELLER advertises a large assortment of Christmas Goods at his Confectionery. If you wish cheap and pretty holiday notions be sure to give him a call.

PHILIP REED has another big hog this year, larger it is said than his last year's porker. Between Yadkin and Forsyth will be again the race.—Many from town visit Mr. Reed's to see the sight

HOUDANS!—HOUDANS! !—A Houdan rooster and hens, and young cocks and pullets for sale, at 50 cents apiece. These fowls are excellent layers. Enquire at this office. ‡

A team of mules driven by H. A. Siddall, ran away while driving a few miles from town Sunday. The only damage was to the vehicle which was very slight.

SUNDAY evening was very dark, disagreeable and rainy. Not a street lamp lit. When the moon is in its first quarter, lamp light is dispensed with; but on such evenings as last Sabbath there should be an exception to the rule.

QUEER PLACE FOR A DOG.—Uncle Johny Stockton's terrier dog, "Mince" by name, was found in Mr. Gray's icehouse Tuesday morning, in a very feeble condition. The animal had been missing over a week.

HARDLY a day passes but we notice in our exchanges sad accounts of lamp explosions. The best way to avoid these awful catastrophies is to burn the celebrated "Red C." Oil, sold only in Winston, at Smith's Drug Store.

THE estimated cost of Winston, Salem & Mooresville Railroad, is $5,000 per mile. The distance is put at sixty and two-fifth miles, and $300,000 it is thought will build it. Public sentiment seems to be that the road will be built by means of subscription.

As the holidays approach, the inquiry is, "where shall I find my wife a nice present?" Our answer is, go to S. E. Allen's Hardware Store, and get her the celebrated Farmer Girl, or some other good Cooking Stove, of which Allen has a large lot, at bottom prices.

THE Young Men's Christian Association, of Winston, held a public meeting at their hall, Sunday afternoon. The room was crowded and very interesting was the service throughout, consisting of prayer and singing, with brief and appropriate remarks by a number present.

M. B. BITTING, of the Winston Furniture Company, has just completed a very pretty walnut prescription case for Dr. V. O. Thompson. M. B. is a good workmen, and by reading his ad. in another column, you can learn where he is always to be found.

SOCIAL PARTY.—The students of Davidson High School, Teaguetown, will give a Social Party, on the evening of December 20th. Invitations have been printed and the managers are: A. L. Idol. chief; with L. P. Moore, H. C. Pitts, E. P. Mendenhall and W. P. R. Clinard, as assistants.

Miss ANNIE W. BARNES, editor of the *Acanthus*, an interesting paper, published at Atlanta, Ga., spent several days in Salem and Winston, the past week, canvassing for her publication, and departed highly pleased with her good success. At least a hundred names were added to her subscription list.

THE Gruber family, a musical troupe, gave several pleasing concerts in Salem and Winston the past week. Mr. Gruber has a natural gift for the art and performs, he says, from inspiration alone.

The family make no pretention towards the rendition of a grand concert, but give a pleasant and amusing evening's entertainment, which will meet with favor wherever they appear.

DAVIDSON COUNTY furnishes to the penitentiary the following recruits: Jas. Thomas, larceny, 10 years; Bill Locke, manslaughter, 8 years; Matilda Dyson, arson, 6 years; George Clodfelter, larceny, 8 years; Lindsay Green, 2 years; Henry Green, larceny, 1 year; James Billings, larceny, 2 years—all negroes except George Clodfelter. Two of the parties, Bill Locke and Matilda Dyson are from Rowan County.

THE Sheriff of Stokes County returned from his trip to Kentucky, after Ben Smith. It turns out that the Kentucky authorities did not have Smith but James R. Martin in custody, for horse stealing, said Martin having left Stokes County some three years ago, went West, and engaged in horse stealing.—There is some resemblance between the two, which led to the mistake.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., December 1st, 1878.

Evan Boyer, Joseph Bruer, David Blum, Miss Emily Brinnde, Miss Bettie Balie, J. H. & W. E. Holt & Co., L. C. Harris, John G. Helmstetler, Mrs. Rettie Hanes, Katharina Leonhard, Wellington Lash, Henry Motsinger, Miss Laura P. Ramey, John Rominger, John Tucker, Andrew Tysinger, Abner Turner, William Yonso.

J. A. LINEBACK has just finished a complete set of maps of Winston, for use and convenience of insurance companies. One map contains the tobacco interests alone, with buildings and locations plainly marked. The other residences, business stands and a general view of the town. The whole get-up is well done and required much time and patience.

THROUGH the kindness of Mrs. H. A. Lemly, we had the pleasure of glancing over a file of Cape Town, African newspapers, of October 22nd, 1878. Among the noticeable articles we find the announcemen of the arrival of the U. S. Corvette Essex.

Among the list of officers we find the name of our young friend Ensign Samuel C. Lemly, of this place. Glad to hear that he is well. The Essex sailed for the Brazilian coast, via St. Helena, a few days after.

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR NOVEMBER.—The matrimonial market has been quite brisk for the past month, and the Register of Deeds furnishes us the list:

John H. Hine, to Sarah A. Garboden.
John Fulk to Susan C. Wall.
Thos. Kerner to Maggie A. Kerner.
H. W. Foltz to Carrie Johnson.
L. W. Doub to V. A. Craft.
Travis Jones to Miss P. J. Stapleton.
Edwin Shore to Lenora A. Mock.
James R. Joyce to Elizabeth Hepler.
Martin Moser to Margere. Martin.
D. T. Vanhoy to Rebecca J. Swaim.
W. W. Spainhour to Ellen D. Graham.
J. W. Mills to Alice Walker.
Elias F. Mozer to Miss Huamore.
Lewis Sowers to Martha Huzlip.
Wm. A. Yates to Nancy Clodfelter.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The present term was the time prescribed by law for the induction of the new Board of County Commissioners, whose time of serving is two years, commencing December 2nd. A. E. Conrad, T. J. Valentine and T. J. Wilson, compose the Board, and were duly qualified by law, before the Clerk of Superior Court and A. E. Conrad appointed Chairman.

The new county officers came forward and took their oath of office as prescribed by law.

A number of releases of taxes from excessive listing and double taxes were ordered by the Board.

John Taylor was removed as school committee-man in colored district, No. 8, and Wiley Lash appointed instead.

The committee, consisting of J. D. Siewers, J W. Reed and S. H. Everett, reported as regards the colord school dissension in Winston township, deciding to continue the colored district school as heretofore.

J. W. Masten and W. G. Bahnson were qualified as Deputy Sheriffs of the county.

Over $250 were paid out in approved pauper claims.

Nine road overseers were appointed for various roads in the county.

Fine Pork.

EAST BEND, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1878.

Messrs. Editors:—SIRS:—We have had a hog killing here to-day. 43 hogs that weighed 10,092.

J. H. Jenkins, 4, 998. S. W. Poindexter, 2, 501. R. C. Poindexter, 3, 611. J. G. Huff, 2, 334. J. H. Johnson, 4, 1025. A. R. Joyce, 3, 578. W. D. Steele, 3, 739. W. E. Benbow, 3, 635. A. P. Smitherman, 9, 1560, A. Horn, 3, 802. N. W. Glenn, 2, 560. Thos. Davis, 5, 1749.

The total number slaughtered was 43, with an aggrgate weight of 100,92 pounds, averaging 234¾ pounds each.

Mr. Davis's 5 were of the same litter and only 20 months old.

R. C. POINDEXTER.

WAUGHTOWN.—C. T. Nissen killed hogs as follows: The 15 heaviest pulled 360¼ each. The 10 next weighed 284½, the heaviest netting 436 lbs. The total adding up was 8,249.

S. Aldrich's largest weighed 396.

Ed. Longworth one 406½, and another, 296 pounds.

Wm. Jarvis, of this county, killed 3 hogs, on the 23rd of November, weighing net, 330, 324½, and 316. Average weight 323½ pounds. Age 9 months and 19 days. Lard obtained, 253 pounds.

In 1876 Mr. Jarvis slaughtered hogs weighing as follows: 292, 286, 272, 268, 263, 259, and 253. Total 1893. Average, 290¾. Age 7 months and 22 days.

Mr. Jarvis, we believe, has the best hogs for their age of any on record, about here.

Thanks for an excellent sausage, measuring nearly 6 feet in length.

RACE BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.—Carlos Strupe, of Clemmonsville, slaughtered two hogs weighing 337 and 380 pounds. His son, Ed. Strupe's hogs weighed 337 and 379 pounds. A difference of one pound.

IN THIS PLACE C. A. Fogle killed 2 which weighed 382 and 482.

Sheriff Fogle slaughtered several, the largest weighing 472.

Wm. Cooper's two home porkers netted 335 and 438.

Lee Hendrix's two hogs pulled the scales 487 and 467. Total 954.

"Uncle Billy" Detmar killed his two hogs, and their weight was 375 and 415.

CAL. HAUSER, who has charge of the S. F. Academy stock, informs us that 17 hogs were slaughtered on Wednesday, averaging 337 pounds. The heaviest weighed 525 lbs.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The day was generally observed as a half if not a whole holiday. The services in the Moravian Church were impressive and suited the occasion in every way. The church choir rendered very excellently the anthem "Great is the Lord." Bishop DeSchweinitz opened the services by reading an appropriate litany and offered a fervent prayer. The Bishop was followed by Rev. E. Rondthaler, who preached a practical and highly interesting sermon to a very large congregation, taking his text from a portion of the Scriptures where one would scarcely look for one suited to the occasion. Lamentations. III ch., 22v. During the discourse, however, the aptness of the selection became more and more apparent to all.

The decorations were not as massive as last year, but graceful, cheery, airy, and to our eye fully equalled, if they did not surpass those of last year. The same beautiful star, formed of variously colored grains of corn beamed from the apex of the arch, while the comforting assurance in letters of light that "The Lord Provides" graced the arch in rear of the pulpit. Beautiful festoons were gracefully thrown from the arch, extending to the gas bracket on the galleries, which at a distance had the appearance of gay flowers, but close inspection disclosed a fine and elegant collection of different colored pepper pods, grapes and a variety of other vegetables and small fruits, relieved by a liberal share of evergreens, which are always elegant. The two gas brackets contained specimens of bright leaf tobacco, thus giving a finished touch to this portion of the display. The pulpit was graced on either side with shrubs brilliant with berries, also very appropriate and beautiful. In front of the pulpit a pretty statuette appeared, bearing a basket of foreign fruits on its head, and on either side rose the fine pyramids of the larger and more substantial fruits of the garden and field, such as enormous pumpkins, squashes, cabbage-heads, and numerous other vegetables artistically arranged by the fair ladies of Salem (God bless them, they are ever ready to cheer one in life's rough and uneven path). Bouquets and evergreens appeared at various suitable places in the east end of the church. We lingered in the church in the pleasant afternoon and the beautiful scene is yet lively in our memory.

The evening service was also well attended. The choir again rendered excellent music while the pastor addressed a large audience in his usual acceptable manner. Rev. J. T. Zorn prayed and the pastor dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
PATTERSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.00 to $1.10; Old corn, 00 to 00; Corn, 50 to 00; Rye, 50 to 55; Oats, 30; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Butter 10 to 12½; Eggs, 12½; Beeswax, 22 to 24; Flour, $2 50 to $0 00; Meal, per lb., 1½c.; Pork, 5 to 6; Lard, 9 to 10; Peas, 50; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 35; Green Apples, 40 a 60; Chestnuts, $1.50; Tallow, 7.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 8 to 9; White, 10 to 12; Coffees, Rio, 14 to 18; Extra Fancy, 20; Yarns, 90; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8¾ to 0; Soda, 5; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 25; Salt, per sack, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.
WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 4th, 1878.

NEW CROP.

Lugs, Common	$1 00	to	$1 50
" Good	2 50	to	2 50
" Good Red	2 30	to	2 50
" Bright lim	3 00	to	3 50
" " good	4 50	to	6 00
" " fine	7 00	to	9 50
" " fancy	10 00	to	14 00
Leaf Common	2 50	to	3 50
" Good	4 50	to	6 50
Bright thin leaf	7 00	to	12 50
Common Wrappers,	8 50	to	10 00
Medium "	12 50	to	16 00
Fine "	18 00 to 25 00	to	35 00

as to color and quality.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 2.—Flour $2 65 a $2 67. Wheat 90. Corn 50 a 52. Oats 00 a 35. Bacon 5½ a 7. Potatoes, 30 a 62.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 2.—Bacon 7 a 10. Apple Brandy $2 25. Flour $4 75 a $5 25. Corn 70 a 72. Wheat 90 a $1 00. Lard, 9 a 10. Potatoes, 35 a 40. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK Dec. 2.—Flour 4 00 a 5 00. Wheat 104 a $1 10. Corn 46 a 47. Oats 27 a 30.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Wheat $1 a $1 12. Corn 43 a 45. Oats 27 a 28. Flour $2 75 a $4 25. Bacon, 4½ a 5½.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Wheat 88 a 95 Corn 30 a 32. Oats 22 a 25. Bacon 3a 4½.

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Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but
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LEAK & WILSON.
Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH, } *Administrators*
W. A. LASH, } *of*
W. A. LEMLY, } *Israel G. Lash.*

May 16, 1878-tf.

I. W. DURHAM,

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Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

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Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

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TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH.

I WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY INform the citizens of Winston, Salem and the surrounding country that I have opened a

CIGAR FACTORY,

and have on hand a large stock of fine
HAVANA AND SEED CIGARS
of my own manufacture which I offer at prices DEFYING COMPETITION.

I will keep on hand the following brands of Cigars:

CHURRICA,
BEST HAVANA,
ROYAL HAVANA,
THE SILVER LAKE,
THE INDIAN QUEEN,
FLOR DEL HABANA,
THE PRIDE OF WINSTON,
THE PRIDE OF SALEM,
THE PRIDE OF DURHAM,
THE DUKE OF DURHAM,
LITTLE CONRAD, and
THE STANDARD HABANA.

My Store is fitted up exclusively for
SMOKER'S GOODS,
and I will keep on hand all the celebrated brands of
SMOKING TOBACCO,
including
Blackwell's Durham Bull, Duke's Pro Bono Publico, Gail & Ax's Little Joker, Leak's Southern Belle, and Jones' Celebrated Occoneechee (fine for Cigarettes.)
ALL KINDS OF PIPES,
Meerschaum, Briar, Apple and Clay. Also Cigarettes and Cigarette Holders. All kinds of Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, and all other goods that are to be found in any first-class store on Broadway, New York.

CALL and EXAMINE
my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store on Court House Square (Dr. V. O. Thompson's Old Stand.)
SAM'L MERRILL.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 3—1878. 6mo.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNDERSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of
COOKING STOVES
AND
HEATING STOVES
ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures
always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING
promptly attended to. A general assortment of
TIN WARE,
Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

Plenty.

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PLENTY—IRON—all sorts.
PLENTY—Nails, from 2d to 60 d.
PLENTY—Stoves, 6 kinds for Cooking.
PLENTY—Window Glass, size 8x10 to 24x48
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PLENTY—Castings, little to large.
PLENTY—Bolts, from 1 to 20 inches.
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PLENTY—Hubs, Rims and Spokes.
PLENTY—Sash, Blinds and Doors.
PLENTY—Buggy Material.
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PLENTY—Well Pulleys.
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PLENTY—Rope.
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PLENTY—Tools.
PLENTY—Material for the Builder.

In short, we will try to give you at
Gray's Old Stand,
At South-East Corner of Court-House,
AT ALLEN'S CORNER,
At Hardware Store of S. E. ALLEN,
HARDWARE
A Plenty.

Geo. B. Everitt,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

☞ All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Squire, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

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Parlor Brackets,	Card Receivers,	Slipper Pouches,	Corner Cabinets,
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The best **American** and **Imported Designs** can be seen of full size, or in miniature; or will be procured from the publisher if desired.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Please call at our dwelling on Church St., Salem, N. C. A. L. OERTER.

CHILDREN'S SHOES!

We have the largest and fullest stock of
CHILDREN'S SHOES
ever put into our house. Also complete lines of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SEWED WORK.

HATS! HATS!

We invite attention to our superb assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' HATS. We have never offered so varied a stock and such beautiful goods before.

Prices below any similar goods ever sold in this market.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 26, 1878.

THE BEST STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.
A LARGE LOT OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
FALL AND WINTER SUITS.
A FINE LOT OF LADIES' CLOAKS.

Having opened a new and splendid assortment of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as will bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER

Hats and Bonnets, Sashes, Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Laces and Edgings, Ruffs and Ruffing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS,
NOTIONS,
COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS, and many other articles in my line. Also
Silver Spray Colonge and Lundborg's Perfumes always on hand.

A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND WOOL FRINGE, &c., &c.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragmeent received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 26, 1878.

ROBERT D. JOHNSTON,

Fashionable Merchant Tailor,

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Keeps constantly on hand a fine line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths Cassimeres and Suitings.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS A CUTTER

in New York City, and in this State, enables him to guarantee satisfaction in all goods made to order.

☞ PRICES MODERATE. ☜

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

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LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
tf. J. BLICKENDERFER.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President,
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A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

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The Remedy of the 19th Century.

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It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Price $2.00 and bona fide testimonials furnished on application

SHOES! SHOES!!

WE have in stock a full line of
LADIES' FINE SHOES,
from the celebrated manufacturers,
Messrs. T. MILES & SON and ZEIGLER BROS., of Philadelphia.

PRICES much reduced and quality of goods unsurpassed.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., August 26, 1878.

Agriculture.

Cattle Feeding.

Mr. Peter Love has sent the Irish *Farmers' Gazette* the following interesting account of certain results, which he obtained by forcing calves into flesh from birth to slaughter: "Four years ago my engagement called upon me to provide by the most economical means farmyard manure for the requirement of a hundred acre growth of hops. Having a herd of fifteen good cross-bred cows and good pedigree Short-Horn bull, I determined to rear and fatten for sale to the butcher, at the most profitable age, fifty head per annum. The extra calves were bought in Aylesbury market, of the best Short-Horn type—after they had their dams' milk for a fortnight—at 50s per head, and I allowed our own dairy credit for the same amount and 4d a gallon for skim milk, of which each calf had an average of a gallon per day for 108 days. With this they had an average of five-eighths of a pound of equal parts pure linseed, rape and decorticated cotton cake meal, boiled and blended with the milk; also an average of four pounds of roots, green tares or clover, and a pound of hay per day. After four months old they had a daily allowance of compound, composed of one part bran, one malt dust, two rape cake, two pure linseed, and four decorticated cotton cake. The cakes were all broken fine and the compound thoroughly mixed. Of this each calf had 1½ lbs. per day, and at the end of each subsequent month ½ lb. was added to the daily allowance. The allowance of roots, green tares, or clover, was 7½ lbs. and 2 lbs. of chaff, equal weight meadow hay or pea straw for each pound of the compound given. The compound at that time cost ¼ of a penny per pound, or £8 5s per ton; roots, etc., I charged at 12s. 6d., and the chaff at £3 15s., making the rations cost 2 1-5th pence per pound of consumed compound.

He then proceeds to give the exact cost of feeding the same as if he were to purchase all the food. This gave data easily to calculate the cost of each animal the day of slaughter. All were sold by weight and he saw each weighed. The average price was 9d. per pound. He gives a table showing the results from twelve head sold from eighteen to twenty-five months old. Of these two were Sussex and one Welsh; the rest were very good common Short-Horns. The table shows that the profit per annum on the price varied from 6 to 30 per cent., averaging about 20.

"These results, as far as the feeding, are very satisfactory, and when viewed from a farmer's standpoint, price made and value of manure per head, the longer the animal is kept the more profitable. But when treated financially all is reversed, and it is found that during the time of most active growth more meat is produced from the food consumed; but when the body gets large, a large percentage of the food consumed is taken up to keep up the heat and meet the tear and wear, and the time comes when this is greater than that assimilated into flesh and fat; therefore after this age gradually daily loss begins.

"These circumstances are very different to those where stock are reared with healthy rough pasture to graze inexpensively till they are at the best stage of growth to put up to fatten on feeding pasture or artificially.

Fallacies About Sheep.

There is a general impression amongst those who do not know, that by means of sheep a great deal may be made out of nothing. We may frequently see absurd statements to the effect, that "the sheeps foot turns all to gold;" that there is no readier or surer way to fertilize a barren field than to put a flock of sheep to pasture upon the briers and weeds in it; that, in effect, sheep will live upon the poorest food and make the richest manure, and are thus the very best stock a farmer can keep on his farm. But those "who have been there" know better. "Sheep are always an unhappy flock,"—*oves semper infelix pecus*—wrote the old author, Virgil, and many a man who has been deluded into keeping sheep in the vain hope of finding gold in their foot-tracks, has found out "the truth about it."

Now, having been through the mill and having turned defeat into victory by disabusing my mind of the common fallacies about sheep, I warn intending shepherds that there is no other domestic animal that needs better care or food, for profitable thrift, than sheep; that out of their finely-grinding manure mill, comes nothing that is not first put into the hopper; that yet with proper care and skill, a well selected flock of the right kind of sheep, in the right place, can be made to pay 100 per cent. on their cost every year. It is true that a flock will clear a field of weeds, briers and rubbish and will enrich it; but it will not live upon these alone. To relish this rough herbage, the sheep must be fed liberally upon supplementary food, such as bran, meal, cut clover, grass, or green corn fodder, and always a pint a day per head of linseed oil-cake meal, bran or other grain food. Then, with this alloy, the sheep's foot will take on a golden tinge, and will edge with gold the farmer's pocket, by making his poor lands rich; giving him at the same time a lamb or two, and a fleece every year. A field may be enriched, too, by sowing rape seed, this month, at the rate of a peck per acre, and when the crop is of thrifty growth, the sheep may be turned in to eat it down through the late fall and early spring; thus fitting it for a crop of corn, oats or roots next year. But the sheep must have their pint per day of bran or oil meal even then.

The fact is sheep are manure spreaders, rather than manure makers. We feed them with the material; they take their pay out of it, and give us back the remainder, transformed into a substance of equal value—because it is more available—with that which they receive, and they get fat meanwhile in doing it. Just as we give the mint a bag of gold dust and we get back exactly the same weight of gold dollars, while the coiners have fed upon it—but without the dust we get no dollars. So with sheep; if we don't feed them with the materials needed to make fat for themselves and rich manure for us, they will be as unprofitable as Pharaoh's lean kine.

To Insure Early Chickens.

To insure early chickens you must have in the first place hens that will lay during the winter and be ready to sit before the snow is gone. Then there must be a place to sit them which will be warm and dry, and which is far enough from the place in which they have been kept in the winter to be free from vermin. Here the nests must be fixed with great care. There should be earth enough in the bottom of the nest to hold the heat of the fowl for some time after she goes off the nest, and also to hold a little moisture. Allowing the eggs to become dry from the heat of the fowl will be very sure to prevent their hatching, but of this more by and by. The nest should be slightly hollowed out in the center, but not too much, as, if it is too deep, the eggs will roll against one another, with force enough to break the shell when the hen gets off the nest.

Poultry Raising for Profit.

Poultry raising, to be profitable, requires a thorough knowledge of the business on the part of the keeper. First, he should be located near some city, town, or railroad station. He should procure one or two or more good breeds. Secondly, he should provide clean, comfortable houses for them in winter and airy roosting places in summer. Thirdly, when the two former essentials have been attended to, he should give his fowls cooked, parched, and raw grain food regularly three times a day, with a plentiful supply of fresh water. He should feed chopped meat scraps, vegetables cut fine or cooked with some kind of ground feed a few times a week during the winter months. He should provide pulverized oyster or clam shells, chalk, bone, or old slacked lime, also boxes of coarse sand or gravel for their use. Fourthly, he should clean out his fowl houses every day. He should not crowd too many hens into a house—forty are enough. He should colonize them if possible, and be careful to avoid in-and-in-breeding, no matter how valuable the breed. And by following these rules he can make poultry profitable; if he neglects them, he will find fowl raising an "up hill work," and a non-paying business.

Important to Butter Makers.

A method in practice among the best butter makers in England for rendering butter firm and solid during the hot weather is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purposes made into powder. For twenty pound, of butter one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powdered alum are mixed together at the time of churning and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and give it a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

As the Jersey is especially adapted to the butter dairy, it is usually easier to make good butter from them than from an average mixed herd. The best butter makers are likely to have some Jersey blood in their herds, and sometimes the cows get credit that belongs more particularly to the butter maker.

Charcoal pulverized and mixed with water is now highly recommended as an agent for relieving cattle suffering from any derangement of the stomach, such as bloat or hoven, etc. This should be remembered. There is no doubt of its efficacy, if abundance of concurrent testimony can be relied upon.

Domestic.

Ornamental and Useful.

PORTFOLIO FOR MUSIC.—For the foundation cut two pieces of cardboard, 13 inches in breadth and 16 inches in length; cover these with gray cashmere, embroidered with any simple border in silk. The cashmere must be cut 20 inches wide and 31 inches long, and pointed at one end; this forms the outer cover for the two pieces of card and the fold over the pocket. A piece of cashmere, two inches wide at the top, and gradually sloping to one inch, is sewn to the outer card; and another piece of embroidered cashmere of the same size as the card, is sewn to this, to form a pocket. The fold-over, which is cut in the same piece as the cover for the cardboard, buttons over this. The two cardboard leaves are tied together with ribbon at the sides, and handles of ribbon are sewn to each leaf at the top.

SHAVING TIDY.—This useful article may be easily made, and will form a nice present for a gentleman.

The outside of the case may be either of velvet or cloth, measuring sixteen inches long and six inches wide, embroidered with silk of two shades, in a pretty design around the edge, and a monogram in the centre of one side. The case is lined with silk, and has two pieces of soft linen, edged with fringe; small squares of silk paper are tacked to the centre, so that they may be easily pulled out after the razor has been wiped.

The case is folded in half, and a silk cord and tassels are sewn to the centre of each side. Instead of embroidering the edge, narrow lace may be sewn on, if preferred.

Household Receipts.

PLUM CHEESE.—Boil plums in sufficient water to prevent burning; then wash and strain; to every pound of pulp add half pound of clear brown sugar; cook as you would jam, stirring to prevent burning. It can be cut in slices and is a nice addition for lunch.

COLORING KID GLOVES.—White kid may easily be colored black, purple or lilac, with a solution of one part extract logwood and three parts brandy. Apply with a sponge and rub until thoroughly dry, and keep rubbing the hands together so as to soften the gloves.

PEACH FLAVORING EXTRACT.—The meats of peach pits, in brandy, make an excellent flavoring extract, resembling that of bitter almonds. Allow one teacupful of the meats to two of brandy. Take one teapoonful of the liquor to a quart of custard or cake dough.

BREAD OMELET.—Put into a stewpan a teacupful of bread crumbs, one teacupful of cream, one tablespoonful of butter, with salt, pepper and nutmeg; when the bread has absorbed the cream, work in two beaten eggs; beat them a little with the mixture; fry in an omelet-pan and roll up.

LOVE CAKE.—To one poun d sugar and six well-beaten eggs put as much flour as will stir a stiff paste, flavor with lemon, roll half-inch thick; cut the size of a wine glass; strew some sugar and flour over a tin pan, lay the cakes on it, bake in a quick oven; when cold, ice the tops and set them in a warm place to dry, finish by putting jell in the centre of each, the size of a walnut.

LONG BRANCH MILK POTATOES.—Take good, sound potatoes, cut them into slices (raw) and put the milk according to the quantity you wish to make, in a pudding dish; then after you have put the potatoes in the milk, put it in the oven for about twenty minutes; then take out and put potatoes with the same milk into a saucepan to boil until done; season before you put them to boil.

GRAPE PICKLES.—Select small bunches of ripe, firm grapes and pack in the jars in which they are to be kept. To a quart of vinegar, add a half pound of sugar; one-fourth of a pound of stick cinnamon, and an ounce of allspice, whole. Boil, and when cold, turn over the grapes. They will keep without sealing. Stone jars, holding a gallon each, may be used for these pickles. A piece of white cotton cloth, should be spread over the clusters, and a plate placed on top, to keep them under the vinegar.

FAVORITE MEAT PIE.—Take cold roast beef, or roast meat of any kind, slice it thin, cut it rather small and lay it, wet with gravy and sufficiently peppered and salted, in a meat-pie dish. If liked, a small onion may be chopped fine and sprinkled over it. Over the meat pour a couple of stewed tomatoes, a little more pepper, and a thick layer of mashed potatoes Bake slowly in a moderate oven till the top is a light brown. This makes a very good dish, and is a very great favorite with parties who do not usually like meat-pies.

PRESSED CHICKEN.—I have noticed when travelling on the cars, that many of the passengers who carry their lunch, generally have a liberal supply of chicken. Now, there is no objection to the fowl itself, but there is to the *shape* in which it is often taken. When there are so many good recipes for "pressed" and "jellied chicken," it seems as if the bones need not be carried. I was once obliged to occupy a seat on the cars with a stranger, who entertained me for a half hour by gnawing the wings and legs of a fowl. At the same time another person who sat directly opposite, was engaged in the like occupation. If chicken be prepared according to the accompanying recipe, travelers need not be aware of the nature of each other's luncheon:

Cut up a young fowl and put it in a kettle, with one coffee-cupful of cold water. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover closely. When tender, pick the meat off the bones, and chop into bits the size of peas, and pack in a quart bowl. Thicken with flower the little juice that remains in the kettle, and pour over the chicken. Put a plate on it, while warm, and a heavy weight on the plate. It is necessary to cook the fowl in but little water, otherwise it will not be jelly. It is best not to cut pressed chicken until the day after it is made. Place thin layers of it between the slices of bread, and press firmly together. To be eaten without separating, like sandwiches.

Scientific.

New Ways to Use Iron Wanted.—in view of the plain fact that existing establishments for the production of iron and steel have a capacity far in excess of any probable demand likely to arise in the natural course of trade, the London *Iron* proposes a new policy for the iron trade. The business of iron masters, it argues, should be not merely to make iron, but to discover and devise new ways for using iron; and mention is made of a few instances in which a well directed effort to extend the use of iron and steel could not fail of success.

"Without dwelling on the far too limited employment of these metals in bridge and ship building purposes—for which their superiority is uncontested—one cannot fail to be struck with the great field offered by the permanent way of railways for the disposal of our surplus stocks. Mr. Wood's estimate that some forty millions of railway sleepers have to be replaced annually at a cost of over six millions sterling, is probably not far from correct. That a permanent way constructed wholly of iron or steel is at least equal, if not superior, to the existing compound system, has been demonstrated in India, Belgium and Germany. With an economical mode of protecting the metallic sleepers from corrosion, the advantages would be still greater. Without implicitly adopting Mr. Wood's estimate that the railways would save three millions a year by the change, it cannot be doubted that it would be a highly beneficial one both for the companies and ironmasters. It is, moreover, a change which must inevitably come sooner or later, since wood is becoming yearly dearer and dearer; while there is hardly a civilized country which is not suffering—in deterioration of climate—from the destruction of timber, of which the demands of railway engineers are a prime cause. It will not be much longer endured that the preservation of a certain proportion of forest land, which is demanded alike in the interests of hygiene and agriculture, should be rendered impossible because the conservative instinct of engineers prefers continuing to use timber for purposes for which it is less well suited than iron. The enormous destruction of young trees for the supply of pit props might also be very materially lessened by the use of removable iron pillars in the many situations in which they can be successfully employed in mining.

The Formation of Quartz.—A San Francisco engineer and metallurgist, J. Mosheimer, writes to the London *Mining Journal* as follows:

A further proof of the formation of quartz from aqueous solutions, has presented itself in a steam boiler in use in one of the Nevada mines. A boiler of four feet in diameter and provided with five flues had been in use for some years; but little attention had been paid to cleaning it or blowing it off, as it is called, and a sediment accumulated until it reached the first two flues. The whole of the interior was heavily incrusted, and as it conducted too little heat the boiler had to be replaced by a new one. After cutting the former to pieces my informant, Mr. E. Watkins, M. E., found a heavy incrustation all around the inside. At the bottom of the boiler a soft sediment was found, which was overlaid by another hard crust. The flues were incrusted on top with silicate of lime, and had at the bottom a coating of solid, transparent crystals of quartz; the crystals were of rhomboidal shape, about one-half inch in length, and as perfect as any other natural quartz crystals. The formation of quartz crystals of considerable size in boiling water in but a few years leads me to the belief that the large quantities of granulated quartz which were found in early days in the burning Moscow mine, on the Comstock lode, were of the same origin.

Quartz may thus be decomposed and made soluble by the action of steam in combination with an alkali, and then used as a soluble silicate.

Electric Lights at Sea.—An exchange has the following: "The utility of the electric lights for ocean steamers was forcibly illustrated during the last voyage of the Faraday from New York. It would seem that during a thick fog near the banks of Newfoundland, at ten o'clock at night, she suddenly discovered a large emigrant sailing ship immediately under her bow. The brilliancy of Dr. Siemen's electric light revealed the danger just in time to enable the captain to reverse the engines, and the two ships passed each other at a distance of a few feet. The screams of the women and children who had hurriedly collected on deck, indicated the hopelessness of the situation in so far as they were concerned; and it is morally certain that the lanterns ordinarily used by transatlantic steamships would have failed to penetrate the fog sufficiently to have made it possible to avoid a collision, and more than a hundred lives might have been lost.

The literary and scientific excursion which recently left Marseilles for a voyage around the world includes, besides Captain Biart, of the Junon, and his crew, Captain Stevenson, secretary of the expedition, a doctor, a chaplain, professors of natural history, geography, and botany, and eleven Frenchmen, three Russians, three Swiss, a Belgian, and a Dutchman. The Junon is a steamer of 1125 tons, 250 feet long by 30 feet wide, with a draught of 19 feet, and engines of 600 horse-power. The trip is to occupy 320 days.

Humorous.

A POEM WITH A KEY.

I.

Mary had a little lamp:
Her lover, all serene,
Extinguished it, for he did not
Want any caress seen.

Solution.—Let *x* equal "caress," and *x* plus *y* equal "cress seen;" then *x* plus *y* plus *x* will equal "kerosene," and we have the answer thus:

Extinguished it, fer he did not
Want any kerosene.

II.

When Mary saw the lamp put out
She screamed: "O, dear, it's dark!"
"But bright enough," her lover said,
"With delight of a spark."

Solution.—Let *q* equal "delight" and *k* plus *q* equal a hyphen (-), when *q* plus *k* plus *a* will equal "de-light," which reduced to United States means "the light." Note—*a*. The word "delight" refers to the joys of courtship. *b*. In some countries "spark" and "courting" are synonymous terms. Therefore—

"But bright enough," her lover said,
"With the light of a spark."

III.

What makes the youth love Mary so?
I'll tell you—she's a catch;
And he put out the lamp, you know,
So he might strike a match.

Solution.—This is very simple, and can be solved by mental process. The young man extinguished the lamp so that he could have the fun of striking a match and lighting it again.—*Oil City Derrick.*

—The man who was all doubled up with a kick, is supposed to have been kicked by a pair of double uppers.

—It is stated by eminent naturalists that the very rats come creeping out of the woodpile and laugh like demons when a woman tries to saw a stick of wood.

—"What is your son doing in the battle of life?" asks the Christian *Helper*. Well, he appears to be drawing rations most of the time, just at present, thank you.

—"Love is blind," and that's the reason why it can get along with one small hand-lamp, turned down as low as it will go, as well as under a blazing chandelier of fifty burners.

—Gussie—"Lizzie, darling, why do you wear another woman's hair?" Lizzie—"Gussie, dear, why do you wear another ca—I mean, why do you wear calf's skin on your hands?"

—Mr. Ho, of the Chinese legation in England, is translating Shakspeare into Chinese. One passage from "Hamlet" reads: "Ho, that this too too muchee venison would turn into saltee water."

—Little Harry asked his mother what "blood relations" meant. She explained that it signified near relatives. After thinking a moment, he said: "Then, mother, you must be the bloodiest relation we've got."—*Boston Globe.*

—"It seems to me," said a customer to his barber "that in these hard times you ought to lower your prices for shaving." "Can't do it," replied the barber. "Now a-days everybody wears such a long face that we have a great deal more surface to shave over."

—"Ma," said a little four-year old, "I saw something run across the kitchen floor this morning without any legs. What do you think it was?" The mother guessed various legless worms and things, and then gave it up; when the little fellow said: "Why, ma, it was water!"

—An honest ignoramus, who had escaped a great peril by an act of heroism, was much complimented for his bravery. One lady said: "I wish I could have seen your feat," whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally, pointing to his pedal extremities, said: "Well, there they be, mum."

—Japanese women, it is said, never see and don't know the use of pins. So we suppose a young man in Japan can go up Sunday night too see his sweetheart without being surprised into a yell as big as the side of a house, before he gets his unprotected arm half way around her belt.

—He was a "cull'ed tramp," and approached Captain Jase Phillips as the train hauled up at Pewee.

"Is you de capt'in ob de kears?"

"Yes," replied Jase.

"Don't want fo' ter hire any deck hands, duz ye?"

"No! I'm not running a steamboat."

"Zactly! Mout I ride straddle ob de cow-snatcher to de nex' landin'? I'se busted, an' a long ways from home."

"Get on. All aboard!"

And the negro straddled the "cow-snatcher." Ed. Gilligan pulled the throttle wide open, and the train had not gone more than half a mile before the engine collided with a cow, throwing it over a fence into a cornfield, and the negro after the cow. Next day, coming down, the negro limped up to Jase at the same depot, and said:

"Boss, I didn't ride fur wid you on dat cow-snatcher; kase, ye see, de cow wanted to ride dar too, an' dar wa'n't room fo' bofe uv us; so we got off togedder up h'yar in de co'nfield fo' to rest. De nex' time I rides wid ye I'll freeze to de tail-gate of de wagon. Hit's safer.

A VOYAGE IN THE AIR.

PROFESSOR KING'S EXPERIENCE IN A THUNDER STORM DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

Aerial voyages, like affairs of life, are full of uncertainties. Whatever may be our anticipations the realization proves how powerless we are to shape our course or foretell the surprises in store for us; but in this very hidden mystery lies the fascination. Who will pretend to forecast the events of the coming voyage? Shall we soar through fleecy clouds bathed in sunset glow? and, if night belated, will kind Aurora drop a flaming curtain in the north to light us on our way? or shall our bark, on chilling equinoctial gales, be borne through dreary skies? or yet mid the lightning's glare and the thunder's roar be tossed? Who can tell? All is uncertainty, and we would not have it otherwise, for it is this characteristic which gives zest to balloon adventure. But while we cannot anticipate our next experience, let me speak of one that cannot fail to interest the reader.

The city of Burlington, Iowa, was the place of ascension; a day in the early part of August, 1875, the time.—The balloon—which was capable of carrying three men—was inflated at the gas works, from which place it was towed by ropes a distance of two miles against a heavy wind. When the towing commenced the lower aperture of the balloon was closed to prevent the escape of gas; but on the way the wind shook the lashings off, causing a loss of about one-half the gas before reaching its destination. This seemed in the end to have proved a most fortunate occurrence. Half-past four, the hour for starting, had arrived; standing on a high cliff overlooking the Mississippi river stood the balloon, ready to be cast a adrift. To the southeast, on the Illinois side of the river, there was just at that time approaching a terrible, ominous-looking thunder storm. No time time was to be lost. So much gas had escaped that I had to go alone.—From the moment it left the ground the balloon was rapidly carried in the direction of the storm. It could have been landed on the prairie bottoms across the bottoms, but they were partly covered with water from a recent rise in the river, and besides, short, uneventful voyages are an abomination. As with two railroad trains approaching each other, so the space which lay between the balloon and the cloud was quickly annihilated. The ascent had been rapid, and, at the time, this seemed fortunate, for I had escaped that low, dusty, dark and ragged-looking front, which seemed to be seething with commotion, and by passing above it, had entered the cloud where it was much lighter in aspect, and where there seemed to be no commotion whatever. It was about seven minutes from the time of leaving the ground till the cloud was entered when I was surrounded with a thick fog which was momentarily illuminated with flashes of lightning. The crowd who had witnessed the ascent, as it appeared afterward, were horror-stricken and gave me up for lost. Not so myself; believing that the balloon had cleared the dangerous portion of the storm, and that it would soon rise out of the cloud into clear sunshine, I was perfectly satisfied. But more vivid grew the flashes and louder pealed the thunder.

I became anxious at last to reach the top, and just as it was evident that it was about to be accomplished, right down in front of me and apparently not more than fifty feet distant, came a discharge of electricity. Almost in an instant I felt the car lifted, the gas in the balloon suddenly expanded to overflowing, projecting a volume of gas through the open mouth of the balloon down into the car. I held my breath while I quickly caught a rope hanging from the hoop overhead, and tied it around my waist, then seized the valve with one hand, and leaning as far as possible out of the car, in this way escaped suffocation. In the meantime the balloon was being hurled with inconceivable velocity through the cloud. I felt like one who dreams that he is falling from a great height. The tornado of wind sought to roll the balloon over and over, but the weight beneath counteracted this, and the result was that the car was swung aloft and back and forth at a terrible rate. Now all this was suddenly accomplished, and would have been as suddenly over, but before the car had time to stop oscillating another discharge of elictricity would occur and the same thing recur again and again, and it seemed as though I should never escape. The valve had been open all the while, yet still with every recurrence of the storm's action, the balloon would be extended to its utmost. It was fortunate that the bag had not been full at starting, for, though it was an unusually strong one, it would otherwise have been burst into shreds in the very first instance. At last relief came. The balloon was thrown with the same violence into the very midst of the condensed vapor and the torrent that now fell upon the balloon was something tremendous. What with the great loss of gas and the added weight of water, I was soon extricated from the extremely unpleasant position. The lower part of the balloon in descending doubled up into the upper part (for there was but little gas left) and formed a sort of parachute. It sank gently enough through the clouds, and the only commotion was the falling rain, which was so heavy that the cloud seemed cut up by it into filaments.

Considerable time was occupied in falling—exactly how long I cannot tell—but at last I could hear the roar of the storm below. In looking down, the earth being nearest directly under the balloon, it is first sighted through what appears to be a round hole in the cloud. I knew there were dangers still threatening, and I kept a constant watch for the opening. At last it came right over the woods. It could not have been worse. My drag rope was out; I saw it touch the trees, and the next moment the car was flying through their tops and half a dozen trees were dashed through in less time than it would take to count twenty. The balloon was torn to ribbons. The netting caught among the branches and the car fell to within a foot of the ground, when I stepped out. Catching a piece of the torn balloon as it came floating down, I drew it over my head and shoulders and sat down upon a stump till the storm was over.

How far the balloon had traveled to reach the centre of the storm, it is impossible to tell, as, without doubt, during the whole of the descent it was returning. The direction in which the drag rope lay showed that I was bound direct for Burlington, which was just twelve miles distant from my landing place.

SUAVITY OR AGREEABLENESS.

In that portion of the brain lying a little on each side of the upper part of the forehead, phrenologists locate the organ suavity, or agreeableness. As this is large or deficient depends, in a great degree, the natural politeness of its possessor. Some men are so organized that it is only with difficulty they can even force an appearance of politeness. Without intending it, their manner is repellant, and if they have a fair share of combativeness, antagonistic to such an extent as to make their society unsought and disagreeable. They receive favors ungraciously, and grant them in such a manner as makes the recipient regret having asked them. Of this kind was the young lady in the rail car, who took a seat offered her by a gentleman old enough to be her father, without remark. Perceiving that he stood by her side longer than she thought necessary, she asked rudely what he was waiting for? "Merely to hear you say thank you," he replied, much to her annoyance and to the merriment of those sufficiently near to hear the remarks.

Sometimes a person really possesses a desire to be polite, the result of the action of other organs, as benevolence, reverence, &c., but lacks the power of expressing it by acts or words. Such are unfortunate, and are constant sufferers in consequence. Their questions are often put in such manner and word as to give unintentional offense, and their replies are shot out bluntly, and without the respect the circumstances demand. We know of more than one really kind-hearted and affectionate man, who impress a large majority of merely business acquaintances with the idea that they are ugly, unsocial disagreeable individuals, whose company is to be avoided.

On the other hand there are those whose brain is so largely developed and active in that region as to make them so desirous of appearing polite and agreeable that they often sacrifice truth itself in the endeavor. Of this class are those who treat you as if they desired to make you their dearest and most confidential friend, parting with you with an appearance of great sorrow, only to meet the next moment another person with the same expressions of affectionate regard. Their desire to please is so great, that their words are not always measured by the strict rule of fact, but expand or contract therefrom as it seems to them will best please the listener. Nor can those people be called really hypocrites or deliberate falsifiers. They act out their natures as inheritance and circumstances have made them.

But between these two unhappy extremes are various gradations tending to the happy mean. We occasionally meet men (would it were oftener) whose every look and action have attractions, and whose words, not studied, are as agreeable as possible, who can say unpleasant things in such a way as to deprive them of half their bitterness, and even decline a request in such away as makes a friend of the applicant. We cannot all attain this degree of perfection, but "character is not writ in marble," and is left for each of us by care, attention and cultivation to make ourselves better or worse than nature leaves us.

There is no place where true politeness is worth more—is productive of better results than at home. And by this we do not mean the house and family circle merely, but everywhere about—on the farm, in the garden, among the animals. What, be polite to animals, do you ask? Most certainly, we say. And we leave it for your own observation to discover how much gentle words, pleasant tones, and kind looks can accomplish. The best cattle trainers we know have learned by experience it is not necessary to scold and abuse oxen to render them obedient; and a horse soon comes to love a gentle master. Try it with your farm hands. A request pleasantly preferred is complied with quite as readily and with a better spirit than a mandatory order. "Please" is an entering wedge to a man's good nature, and often opens the way through which the sentence following passes without friction, where otherwise it would chafe and rub.

Capt. Gardner, an old friend of ours, was a student of human nature, and knew men, their ways and their weaknesses, and their deserving too. After one of his long trips he called on us. In a conversation he said he believed, since he saw us before, he had done what no other man ever did. He had sailed a ship around the world without using an oath or striking a blow. He believed it was possible to be kind and agreeable to his sailors and still maintain their respect and obedience. He determined to try it, and proved by practice what he inferred from theory.

There are many rough places in life's journey. We cannot make them too few, try how we may; but most of us can, by a little self-control and will-power, keep back a disagreeable expression, and replace it with one not only more polite and quite as effective, but which is less a stumbling-block in the way of our neighbor.—*Rural New Yorker.*

FUTURE RIFLE SHOOTING.

In a letter criticising somewhat severely the current style of rifle practice, the celebrated off-hand marksman, Dr. W. F. Carver, insists that his style of shooting is the only one worthy to be called practical. He believes, too, that it will soon become the prevailing style. He says:

"I am willing to acknowledge that what I do may be improved upon, and give as my honest opinion that in a few short years my shooting, considered so wonderful at present, will be child's play as compared with the skill which future generations will achieve. Some people call me a wizard, and others a trick shooter, while others assert that I am peculiarly gifted; but the fact is the shooting I do has come from years of hard and constant labor. The hardest life a man can possibly lead is hunting upon the plains. Twenty-seven years of steady Western life, dependent solely upon my own exertions, has taught me what I really know of rifle shooting. Was not that life of all things practical, and in nature should it not produce practical results? I have hunted for the market many years, learning nothing of trickery or deception by my calling, and what I am about to say in behalf of my shooting I know from experience to be true. Why, my style of shooting is the very first principle, and really the foundation of practical rifle shooting. All men who wish to become perfect in the use of either rifle or shot-gun should commence by shooting at flying objects. It is very easy to hit an object thrown into and moving in the air, provided you point your gun at it. This may seem a foolish remark, and provocative of laughter by its simplicity, yet that is all that can be said, and is the secret of hitting anything with either rifle or shot-gun, but more particularly with the rifle. In shooting at moving objects with a rifle a man soon learns to take deliberate aim, and to understand perfectly well that if he does not he will surely miss. This style of shooting makes a man handle a gun with the rapidity of lightning, and in a short time, or a few years, he does it with such ease as to make many call it 'trick shooting' or 'sleight of hand,' when in reality it is nothing but a degree of perfection resulting from practice. Many think I do not take aim. In fact, this has puzzled many theorists, and has been a point of considerable discussion. Those who think I do not take aim are mistaken. Should I not take aim I never would hit an object. Let any one practice my style of shooting with a rifle for a short time with even moderate success, and then take up a shot-gun, and for the first time in his life he will discover how easy it is to hit anything with a scatter-gun, and by virtue of the nicety with which he must draw his bead with a rifle, what perfect control he has of his shot-gun; then, on the other hand, how easy it is for him to hit a moving object with a rifle almost any distance. There is no question but that my style of shooting will revolutionize the whole shooting world, and a scatter-gun will ultimately disappear from the arena as a real test of skill, only to be used for hunting, and in the field for market."

THREE THINGS.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends, and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting.

Three things to fight for—Honor, country and home.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

—The Island of Giglio, near Leghorn, has been put up for sale, for arrears of land tax. Its two thousand inhabitants had rescued from utter barrenness, by the most arduous labor, its twelve square miles of soil; but the tax-gatherer swooped down and assessed it twenty thousand francs, a sum very nearly the whole value of the land. The largest of the 198 lots to be sold is valued at 761 francs, the smallest at 7 francs 60 centimes; there is wood worth 40 centimes less. The people are a peaceful, primitive folk, grinding their corn by hand between two stones, and never closing their doors by day or night. The only timepiece on the island is the Brigadier of Gendarmes' watch. The men work in the fields during winter, and in the summer join in the anchovy fisheries; they are frugal and hard-working and good fishermen. The vines, planted between the fissures in the rocks, are very small, but yield a very good wine, called Ausonica. The result of the imposition of this tax has been to reduce many of the islanders to a state of abject poverty, and there seems little resource for them but to emigrate to the mainland, in which case the island will probably go to waste, and the labor of many years be utterly lost.

—According to recently published statistics there are more deaf mutes, idiots and lunatics in Switzerland, in proportion to the population, and fewer people afflicted with blindness, than in any other European country.

—A young man sent sixty-cents to a firm in Michigan, that advertised a receipt to prevent bad dreams. He received a slip of paper on which was written: "Don't go to sleep."

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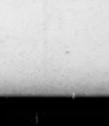

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